AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please add the following paragraph after page 6, line 28:

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a fitting in accordance with certain embodiments of the present disclosure.

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 12, line 27 to page 13, line 7 with the following, as amended, paragraph:

In embodiments where the elongate body has more than one arm and each arm has a groove, the shape and depth of the groove in the first arm need not be the same as the shape and depth of the groove in the second arm. In certain exemplary embodiments, as best shown in Fig. 10, more than one groove is disposed in a single arm. The number of grooves per arm can vary depending on the particular application of the fitting. Thus, two or more grooves can extend across a single arm. It will be apparent to those of skill in the art given the benefit of this disclosure that the number and spacing and relative dimensions of the groove(s) will affect the above-mentioned insertion loads and extraction loads. It should be recognized that not every groove need extend entirely across the arm. Preferably, at least one groove extends entirely across the arm in order to provide good flexibility. For a particular intended application of a terminal connector, suitable arrangement of the groove(s) in an arm will be apparent to those skilled in the art given the benefit of this disclosure.

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 15, line 21 to page 16, line 17 with the following, as amended, paragraph:

The position, orientation and size of a projection extending from an arm of a terminal connector in accordance with the present disclosure can vary and will depend in part on the intended application of the terminal connector. In certain

exemplary embodiments the projection is positioned at the proximal end of the arm, the distal end of the arm, or any position in between. Those of skill in the art given the benefit of this disclosure will recognize that when a projection is positioned at the distal end of an arm, rather than the proximal end, removal of the projection from its corresponding aperture in the mounting fixture is more facile. The projections are generally sufficiently large or small to achieve their intended purpose as described here. In certain embodiments the projection is sized such that the projection will not break off the arm from which it extends when a force of is applied sufficient to install or remove it from a mounting fixture. The projection can be formed as a unitary extension of the arm, such that it can be formed in the same mold with the arm. That is, the arm and the projection from the arm can be a unitary or one-piece structure. In certain embodiments the elongate body and all arms extending therefrom and all projections from such arms are collectively unitary, i.e., together form a single one-piece body. In certain embodiments, a single projection is present on each arm. Alternatively, it is desirable in certain exemplary embodiments, depending upon the specific application intended for the terminal connector and as best shown in Fig. 10, to have more than one projection raised on any one arm of the terminal connector. In such embodiments the projections on a single arm need not have the same shape and/or dimensions. For example, in an arm having more than one projection, each projection can be similarly beveled or differently beveled. Similarly, when more than one arm extends from the elongate body, each arm may have more than one projection. In such embodiments, the projection(s) present on one arm need not have the same shape or be positioned identically with the projection(s) present on another second arm. The number, shape, and positioning of the projections on the arm(s) generally corresponds to the number, shape, and positioning of the corresponding apertures in the mounting fixture. Various ~~suiable~~ suitable alternative embodiments with respect to the number, shape, and positioning of projections on the arm(s) of the

terminal connectors will be readily apparent to those of skill in the art given the benefit of this disclosure.

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 20, line 21 to page 21, line 8 with the following, as amended, paragraph:

FIG. 8 shows terminal connector assembly 801 having terminal connector 805 and control cable 810. The control cable 810 includes a sleeve containing conduit 815, and a wire-like strand or core element 820. The end of core element 820 is attached to slider rod 825 extending within swivel tube 830. The swivel tube 830 is supported within swivel socket 806 provided in fitting 805, typically the abutment end of the fitting. Terminal connector assembly 801 is also seen to have a molded sleeve subassembly 835 which comprises molded sleeve 840 and conduit 815. Conduit 815 has an end 816 and a longitudinal axis and is configured to receive core element 820 disposed therein. Conduit 815 has a bore from which core element 820 extends into swivel tube 830. The molded sleeve 840 has a bore in which the conduit 815 extends. The molded sleeve can receive the end of the conduit in a variety of ways. For example, the molded sleeve can, at least in certain embodiments, integrate with the conduit by a snap-fit. As such, the molded sleeve and the conduit can be two distinct components. In other embodiments the molded sleeve is molded to the conduit, thereby forming a unitary structure in which the molded sleeve and the conduit are a single component. In the embodiment of FIG. 8 the molded sleeve has a first cylindrical shoulder feature (unnumbered), a radial projection 841 for receiving and retaining a compressible isolator 845 and a second cylindrical shoulder feature (unnumbered) for retaining the molded sleeve 840 within the cover 850. Suitable alternative configurations of the molded sleeve subassembly will be readily apparent to those of skill in the art given the benefit of this disclosure.